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North Carolina

FARM HANDBOOK

1941

**State and Federal
Agricultural Services**



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN COOPERATION WITH
THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING**



North Carolina

FARM HANDBOOK • 1941

State and Federal Agricultural Services

The Farm Handbook lists the agricultural services of the State of North Carolina and the United States Government directly available to farmers.

Farmers are welcome at all times to write, telephone, or visit the office of the county agent for further information on any of the services listed in the Handbook. If the county agent cannot provide the service, he will advise where and how to get it. Any of the agencies listed in this Handbook will be glad to supply additional information on subjects covered.

United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Extension
Service of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering

United States Government Printing Office

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NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Information on agriculture in defense, including such subjects as nutrition, home food production, health, soil conservation, rural electrification, the European food situation, and hemisphere cooperation is available from State and Federal Governments. See Information Services, page 35. Aid in the organization of discussion groups and source material for their use may be obtained through the county agent.

As part of the National Farm Program, cotton stamps are offered cotton growers making further acreage adjustments for 1941. The stamps are good for the purchase of manufactured cotton goods at retail. Further information may be obtained from your county agent or AAA chairman. See Agricultural Conservation Program, page 1.

For assistance in planning production of food for sale to Army camps see your county agent and the services listed under Marketing, page 48.

Persons having skills needed in defense industries should register with their nearest State employment office. See Farm Labor, page 24. Training courses and "refresher" courses in defense industries are offered to young people and adults in agricultural high schools having shop equipment. See Vocational Agriculture, page 6. National Youth Administration work projects provide practical experience to out-of-school rural youth in projects essential to national defense. NYA youth may also attend shop classes in vocational agriculture high schools. See Relief, page 57.

Land use planning committees offer rural communities a means of helping to adjust successfully in case of the establishment of defense industries or bases. See Land Use Planning, page 40. Assistance to farm families in relocating is available from the county agent. Financial assistance where necessary and help in finding new locations may be obtained from the Farm Security Administration rehabilitation supervisor. See Rehabilitation Loans, page 45.

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Agricultural Conservation Program



The Agricultural Adjustment Administration offers North Carolina farmers an opportunity to cooperate with other farmers throughout the Nation to make necessary adjustments in the production of soil-depleting crops, conserve their soil, and improve their incomes.

Benefits of the AAA Program

For cooperating fully in the AAA program, North Carolina farmers can:

Earn payments for adjusting the acreage of special allotment crops. In North Carolina these include tobacco, wheat on wheat allotment farms, potatoes in potato allotment areas or counties, commercial vegetables in commercial-vegetable allotment areas or counties, and peanuts in designated counties.

Earn payments by carrying out soil-building practices.

Earn parity payments on cotton and wheat (on wheat allotment farms) to supplement their income.

Obtain Federal crop insurance on their allotted or permitted acreage of wheat.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM

The first step in participating in the program is to obtain a Farm Plan Form ECR-515 from the county AAA office, fill it out in consultation with a committeeman, and sign it. This should be done in January or February. You may obtain these forms from the county AAA office, which is located at the same place as the county agent's office, or from members of the community or county AAA committees. (See below.)

County and Community Committees

The AAA program in North Carolina, as elsewhere, is handled in each county by local farmers, elected by their neighbors. In the fall, elections are held in each district for community committees, each committee having three members. Following these elections, in which all participating farmers may vote, each community sends a delegate to a county convention, which elects the county committee. The county agent may serve as secretary to the county committee.

A participating farmer belongs to the county Agricultural Conservation Association. The association pays the committeemen for the number of days they devote to AAA work. Association expenses are deducted from the payments earned by participating farmers.

The county AAA committee determines the allotments for your farm on the advice of your community committee and supervises the checking of performance to determine the amount of payment due.

Community meetings, where you may obtain further information, will be held.

Review of Allotments and Marketing Quotas

If you wish to make an appeal to the county committee in connection with your allotments under the agricultural conservation program, you must do so within 15 days after you have been notified of your allotment. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the county committee to the State AAA committee and from the State committee to the regional director of the AAA. Allotments established for cotton and tobacco under the agricultural conservation program are also used for marketing quotas when quotas are in effect for these crops, and marketing quota appeals are made to the review committees set up for this purpose. These review committees are made up of producers from adjoining counties.

Payment for Special Allotment Crops

A farmer who plants within his special allotment for cotton, tobacco, peanuts, wheat, potatoes, or commercial vegetables, earns payment at a specified rate. These payments are subject to deductions if allotments are exceeded or the farmer fails to meet specified conservation goals. Farmers are notified by their county Agricultural Conservation Association of their wheat acreage allotments sometime during July or August. The cotton, tobacco, peanut, commercial vegetable, and potato allotments are usually issued in January. New growers, however, must apply to the county AAA office.

Payments for Soil-Building Practices

In addition to the allotment payments of various kinds, each farm has a separate allowance that may be earned by carrying out soil-building practices.

The soil-building payment is made for carrying out certain soil-building practices which may be selected from an approved list. This list may include such practices as turning under green-manure crops, seeding alfalfa, sweetclover, red clover, or other legumes or grasses; applying limestone, superphosphate; terracing, or planting trees; and a wide variety of others adapted to the needs of various farming areas.

Under a provision of the 1941 program, a minimum farm payment of \$20 may be earned by complying with the special allotments and carrying out sufficient soil-building practices.

In 1941 any farmer can also earn \$15 by planting forest trees, in addition to any other payments earned under the program. Credit for tree planting is computed at the rate of \$4.50 per acre.

Crop Insurance

Apply for wheat crop insurance at the county AAA office. Ample notice will be given of the time limit. You may insure 75 percent of the normal production on your wheat acreage allotment. Premiums may be paid either in cash,

warehouse receipt, or may be deducted from AAA payments. The insured wheat grower protects himself, regardless of crop-growing conditions, against drought, insects, plant diseases, storms and fire, etc. Studies are now being made looking to the time when it will be feasible to extend all-risk crop insurance to cotton and tobacco.

Marketing Quotas

If you are producing a crop for which a marketing quota has been voted (such as cotton in 1938, 1939, and 1940, and flue-cured burley tobacco in 1940) it will be necessary for you to keep the amount of your marketings within your quota. Since the quota for the farm is the normal or actual production of the acreage allotment, you may market your entire production without penalty if you stay within your allotment. Production marketed in excess of the quota will incur a penalty (3 cents per pound of cotton and 10 cents per pound of tobacco). Marketing quotas are established only in years of unusually burdensome supplies in order to regulate marketings and to assure a fair share of the market to those farmers who are adjusting their production in an attempt to balance supplies with demand. They are in effect only when approved by two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum.

For further information consult your county agent or AAA committeeman.

See also Soil Conservation.

Agricultural Education



NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING

The Agricultural College of the University is devoted especially to the agricultural industries and life of the State. Its three principal functions are resident instruction, research, and extension.

Resident Instruction

The college at Raleigh provides education for those who wish to engage in general farming, livestock production, some type of dairying, poultry husbandry, fruit or vegetable growing, floriculture or ornamental horticulture, field crop production, or the highly specialized activities connected with these industries. It prepares men to serve as farm managers, for responsible positions as teachers in agricultural colleges, or in departments of vocational agriculture in high schools, as investigators in experiment stations, for extension work, for regulatory activities, for service in the United States Department of Agriculture, and for positions with commercial concerns related to agriculture. Its curricula in bacteriology, botany, entomology, food technology, genetics, statistics, and soil technology offer rich opportunities to the student with a scientific bent of mind, and may lead to positions in teaching, research, extension, and regulatory work.

Young men and women are given a basic general education while they are being instructed in the various branches of agriculture.

A catalog of the State college, including information about the college of agriculture, will be sent on request to any farm family.

Research

Agricultural research covers a wide field of agricultural science, including many projects in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. See Experiment Stations and Farms.

Extension

The Extension Service maintains constant contact with the problems of farmers and their families in all parts of the State through the county agents, home demonstration agents, and specialists. The service operates in two ways: Problems confronting rural people are brought to the attention of research workers and their instructional staff, and results of research are taken to the farmers and their families in their home communities through practical demonstrations. The county agent and home demonstration agent are joint employees of county, State, and Federal Governments.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE

At the Woman's College at Greensboro, home economic courses are offered in training for teaching and home demonstration work. A catalog will be sent upon request.

A. AND T. COLLEGE

The Negro Agricultural and Technical College, at Greensboro, N. C., offers instruction similar to that at State college and will supply information and a catalog upon request.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Day Classes

Courses in vocational agriculture are offered to farm boys regularly enrolled in many of the rural high schools. This work is a part of the regular high-school course. In addition to studying farm management problems and production practices, the boys get first-hand experience through the supervised practice program which each is required to carry

out on his home farm. Vocational agriculture students are invited to join the Future Farmers of America. See your teacher.

Evening Classes

In all rural high schools where vocational agriculture is taught, courses in agriculture are offered for the adult farmers in the community. These courses are usually held at night when farmers meet at the local school to study and discuss current farm problems under the leadership of the teacher of agriculture.

Part-Time Classes

In addition to day and evening schools in agriculture, classes are conducted by the local teacher of vocational agriculture for young men between the ages of 16 and 25 years who are out of school and living on the farm. Work with this group is designed to assist them in getting started in a farming business of their own. Consult your vocational teacher.

Beekeeping



Information

The information and assistance available to beekeepers throughout the State includes: Advice to beginners, disease and parasite control, selecting and use of equipment, transferring colonies to modern hives, queen rearing and requeening, seasonal care, apiary management, harvesting, packing, and marketing of honey.

Demonstration apiaries in communities may be arranged for through your county agent. For bulletins or other information, consult your county agent.

Beekeepers Association

The North Carolina State Beekeepers Association, State College, Raleigh, is the official organization for beekeepers of the State.

Regulations

For information relative to net weight packages, labeling, purity requirements and laws regulating the industry, controlling movement of bees within the State, selling queens and disease control regulations, write the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. See Inspection Service.

Short Courses for Beekeepers

For information on courses in beekeeping and short courses for beekeepers, write State College, Raleigh, or see your county agent.

Buildings and Engineering



Farm Machinery and Farm Power

Assistance to a farmer in selecting, using, and repairing farm machinery and farm power units is offered in the form of demonstrations in the use of this equipment. New farm machinery is constantly being developed and made available for specialized work, and its introduction is speeded up through the use of proper demonstrations. Properly organized demonstrations assisted by commercial interests may be carried out upon recommendation and with the assistance of the county agent. Assistance in ordering new machines or repair parts is available.

Cotton-Gin Improvements

A specialist is maintained to assist gin owners in improving their equipment and methods. His services are available to individuals or to groups of ginnermen interested. Apply to the county agent for this assistance.

See Inspection Service.

Farm Homes and Buildings

The Agricultural Engineering Division of the Extension Service is able to furnish blueprints free to all rural residents of the State for over 400 farm buildings of various types. These building plans may be secured through the county agent's office. He has a keyed index with a description of each building. A wise selection of the proper size, shape, and design of a building can be made with the county agent's assistance.

Construction demonstrations for all types of farm buildings can be arranged through the county agent's office whenever the building is typical of those desirable for that county.

Assistance in the design of new-type buildings may be obtained through the county agent's office.

Meetings and demonstrations on correct fencing methods and the use of proper fencing materials can be held with the assistance of the county agent.

Farm conveniences

Information on water systems, heating systems, lighting systems, and sewage disposal may be obtained through the county agent's office. Meetings on these subjects together with demonstrations for the installation of such systems can be arranged for any county.

Water-Power Sites

Development of small hydroelectric sites offer considerable possibilities in western North Carolina.

Arrangement and Fire Hazards

Farmstead arrangements and improvements is another field in which assistance can be given. Meetings on reduction of fire hazard to home and home buildings are also offered.

Information and assistance in all of these lines of work may be secured through the county agent's office. See also Soil Conservation, and Rural Electrification.

Cooperatives

The Extension Service, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture offer information on the forming and operating of farm cooperatives, large and small.

Organizing Cooperatives

Farmers interested in organizing a cooperative should consult their county agent. He will be glad to supply useful literature on the subject. Information on the organization, financing, and successful operation of farmers' cooperatives may be obtained by writing to the Division of Markets, North Carolina Department of Agriculture; the Cooperative Division, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.; or the Bank for Cooperatives, Columbia, S. C.

Loans to Cooperatives

The Farm Credit Administration loans to cooperatives are briefly explained in this handbook under Loans. Loans are also made to small groups of farmers for the cooperative purchase and use of equipment or services by the Farm Security Administration. Consult your county agent or Farm Security Administration supervisor. See Loans.

Crop and Livestock Estimates



Estimates and forecasts are issued currently by the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service of the United States and North Carolina Departments of Agriculture on all important North Carolina crops and on livestock. Reports are usually on file in your county agent's office. Latest estimates may also be obtained free of charge by writing the Agricultural Statistician, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

The estimates include: Figures on acreage, yield, production, price, and value for all the principal crops; monthly forecasts during the growing season for many of these crops; and figures on livestock, numbers, and production of meat animals, milk, and eggs; current information on prices received by farmers, farm labor supply, employment, and wages, and for some crops on the quantity sold or otherwise utilized, and stocks on hand, for specified dates.

For many crops, intentions to plant and forecasts for production are made far in advance of harvest or marketing. These forecasts are useful as guides in planning future operations.



Dairy Herd Improvement Testing

By joining the local Dairy Herd Improvement Association a dairyman can have his cows tested monthly at a nominal cost. These tests enable him to locate his unprofitable cows, feed according to production, and determine the breeding value of his herd sire.

The Dairy Extension Service supervises the work, secures the testers, and analyzes the records, which are reported to the member through a monthly news letter. This publication also carries timely advice concerning feeding and herd management.

The average production of milk and butterfat of the cows on Dairy Herd Improvement Association test is about double that of the average North Carolina cow. Consult your county agent.

Advanced Registry and Herd Improvement Testing

In addition to dairy-herd-improvement testing, advanced and herd-improvement registry testing is available for breeders of registered cattle. Advanced registry is selective testing, where the breeder selects certain animals in his herd to be tested. With the herd-improvement registry test, the entire herd must be placed on test. Each national dairy breed association issues a booklet of rules and regulations governing the conduct of this test for the breed it represents. A copy, together with information concerning the cost of the test, can be secured from the Professor of Dairying, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Breeding

The Extension Service assists individual farmers in securing the service of meritorious bulls, also in the organization of

breeding circles. A breeding circle is a group of two or more men who associate themselves together for the purpose of securing a good bull.

The breeding value of bulls is determined through Dairy Herd Improvement Association records. Breeding schools are conducted on dairy farms which are arranged through the county agents.

Feeding

Feed schools are held on the farms of members of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association each winter. Demonstrations in feed production are conducted with individual dairymen as well as with association members. Information on feeding can be secured from the county agent.

Home Dairying

The dairy specialist will assist the home demonstration agent in giving butter-making demonstrations and will demonstrate the best methods of handling milk in the farm home. Consult your home agent. See Livestock.

Dairy Manufacturing

The dairy manufacturing specialist assists milk, butter, cheese, and ice-cream plant managers in their manufacturing and management problems.

General

The Extension Service gives assistance in the organization of milk and cream routes, in conducting sales of dairy cattle and with 4-H calf club work, provides plans and advice in the construction of milkhouses, barns, safety bull pens, and silos. Consult your county agent.

See also Cooperatives, Marketing, Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Weights and Measures and Butterfat Tests

The Dairy Division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture protects the dairy farmer and honest manufacturer against inaccurate butterfat tests and the careless weighing of milk and cream. This work is carried on through continuous supervision, weighers, samplers, and testers. All testing and weighing equipment is checked at periodic intervals for accuracy. Definite regulations regarding the weighing, sampling, and testing of milk and cream have been established. Consult your county agent or write the Dairy Division, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Experiment Stations and Farms



Equipment

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station includes laboratories at State College, the Central Experiment Station Farm near the college and six regional branch experiment stations, with several owned or leased areas at outlying points for specialized research. Results of many of the experiments conducted are available to farmers of the State through the agricultural press, correspondence, bulletins, group and individual visits, and seasonal field meetings at the stations or outlying points.

For information, write the North Carolina Experiment Station, State College, Raleigh, N. C., or see your county agent. Visitors are always welcome at any of the stations or farms.

THE PRINCIPAL WORK DONE AT EXPERIMENT STATIONS

(In cooperation with North Carolina Department of Agriculture)

Experimental work is done at the Central Experiment Station and six principal branch stations, as follows:

Central Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.—Dairy research, pastures, forage crops, plant breeding, horticulture, beef cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and nutrition.

Blackland Branch Experiment Station, Wenona, N. C.—Beef cattle, in cooperation with Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, sheep, hogs, percheron horses, and field crops.

Upper Coastal Plains Branch Experiment Station, Rocky Mount, N. C.—Plant breeding, fertilizers, rotations, disease control with peanuts (see outlying points), cotton, tobacco, corn, and soybeans. Insect control with early potatoes, peanuts, soybeans, cowpeas, and cotton.

Lower Coastal Plains Branch Experiment Station, Willard, N. C.—Dairying and poultry, pastures, forage crops, strawberries, including breeding, muscadine grapes, raspberries, dewberries, blueberries, vegetable crops, and flowering bulbs. The research work in muscadine grapes, strawberries, and flowering bulbs is done in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Tobacco Branch Experiment Station, Oxford, N. C.—Tobacco research at Oxford includes insect and disease control (see also outlying points), fertilization and cultural methods, rotations, plant breeding, and tobacco curing tests. Tobacco research is done in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Piedmont Branch Experiment Station, Statesville, N. C.—Fertilizers, rotations, and plant breeding with small grain, cotton, and corn. Forage crops, pastures, peaches, apples, small fruits, sheep, and forestry. The research work done in cotton and forage crops is done in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mountain Branch Experiment Station, Swannanoa, N. C.—Dairying, poultry, pastures, feed crops, apples, small fruits, vegetable crops, and burley tobacco.

RESEARCH AT OUTLYING POINTS

(Consult your county agent about special problems)

Special research projects and locations include:

Three-acre areas of land are under lease in Northampton, Perquimans, and Halifax Counties for the study of the control of peanut diseases.

Twenty-five acres of land are under lease near McCullers, primarily for the study of tobacco root knot. Also, two small areas near Creedmoor for studies in the control of Granville wilt on tobacco, and a small area near Walkertown for control studies of black shank on tobacco.

Cucumber-pickle investigations in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture at Faison and Raleigh.

Apple research near Wilkesboro in Wilkes County.

Peach research on 60 acres purchased near Eagle Springs and on some private farms, Moore County.

Blueberry breeding and culture near Magnolia, Duplin County, and Currie, Pender County.

Potato breeding at Jefferson, Ashe County, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Soil-moisture control on 5 acres near Statesville.

Soil-moisture control on tobacco land on 150 acres, 12 miles east of Raleigh.

Piedmont Dairy Research Farm, 4 miles south of Statesville. Dairy cattle pasture studies, longevity of alfalfa stands, and effect of distant grazing on milk production.

Farm Crops



Information

On request, information and assistance will be supplied on such problems as: Soil tests, recommended varieties, rates of seeding, inoculation of legumes, liming, recommended fertilizers, methods of cultivation, weed control, harvesting, cropping systems, and rotations. For bulletins on these and related subjects, write to the county agent, Extension Service, State College, Raleigh, N. C., or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Field Meetings

Demonstrations and field meetings on numerous subjects are held in many communities by the Extension Service. Ask your county agent.

See also the services listed in this book under the headings: Marketing, Seeds, and Soil Conservation.

Programs

The Extension Service is conducting a livestock feeding and home-grown feed production program. Farmers in all counties may have the information on request to the county agent.

Soil-building payments are offered for various kinds of pasture improvement under the AAA program. These include reseeding, new seeding, application of superphosphate, lime, or potash, and contour farming on crop land. See Agricultural Conservation Program.

The Extension Service has a State-wide pasture improvement program. Pasture demonstrations are conducted at various points.

See Soil Conservation, Seed, Marketing, Experiment Stations and Farms.

Forestry



Farm Woodland Management

The Extension Service will upon request advise with farmers on the management of their woodland, including thinning, pruning, harvesting of marketable timber, protection from grazing, fire, and insects, and the development of complete management plans. The Extension Service maintains a large number of farm forest management demonstrations throughout the State. Consult your county agent or the State Forester's office.

Farm Forest Planting

The Extension Service will furnish information on forest planting, including kinds of trees for different sections and soil conditions, time for planting, spacing, methods of planting, cultivation and fertilization. The State Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C., is also prepared to render such services to landowners who contemplate planting or who have already planted. Consult your county agent.

Nurseries

Forest seedlings are available from the following sources:

Forest Nurseries operated by the Department of Conservation and Development are located at Clayton and Brevard. Trees are sold to farmers and other landowners, at cost or less, for forest planting, erosion control, and planting of wind-breaks. These trees are distributed through the cooperation of the Extension Service or direct to landowners. Price lists and order blanks are available at the county agent's office, from the Extension Forester, or from the State Forester, Raleigh, N. C.

For the purpose of erosion control in the 15 North Carolina counties which drain into the Tennessee River, the Tennessee Valley Authority furnishes certain species of trees to cooperating farmers who will make necessary site preparation, plant, and protect the trees. (These trees are not available except for erosion control.) Applications for trees are handled by the county agent.

The Soil Conservation Service operates a nursery, producing trees which are furnished in limited quantities to farmers who have signed agreements in work areas of SCS Civilian Conservation Corps camps, SCS project areas, or soil conservation districts. Farmers should consult the project forester or county agent.

AAA Payments for Forest Practices

Credit under the agricultural conservation program is allowed for forest practices. Consult your county agent or AAA committee for information.

Markets for Farm Timber

The Extension Service maintains a file of information on markets for various types of farm timber. This information is available at the county agent's office.

Timber Scaling or Estimating

Timber scaling is measuring; estimating is "guessing." The Extension Service, through field schools and demonstrations, trains individuals or groups of farmers in practical methods of cruising and scaling timber. If a farmer is not in position to scale his own timber, he may secure the services of a trained timber scaler at a reasonable cost. Consult your county agent.

Forest Fire Control

In case of forest fire, call the nearest local warden. If you do not know the warden, ask the telephone operator. For information on forest fire problems write the Assistant State

Forester in charge of fire control, Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.

Publications

Bulletins and other publications on various forestry subjects are available to farmers and others upon request to their county agent or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Speaking Service

Clubs and other organizations wishing speakers on forestry or related subjects may send requests to: State Forester, Raleigh; the Extension Forester, State College, Raleigh; or the North Carolina Forestry Association, State College Station, Raleigh.

Forestry Education

North Carolina State College maintains a school of forestry for the training of students for the forestry profession. It also gives forestry courses for students of agriculture. For information, address: School of Forestry, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Duke University conducts a graduate school in forestry. For information, address: Dean, School of Forestry, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Forests owned and operated by the State College School of Forestry are located in Durham, Hyde, Jones, Onslow, and Wake Counties and total approximately 90,000 acres.

The Duke Forest, operated by the School of Forestry, Duke University, is located in Durham and Orange Counties.

National Forests

The national forests are developed and maintained by the United States Forest Service on a basis of multiple use: Watershed protection, streamflow control, maintenance of timber supply for industry, as a demonstration in forest management, and for the protection and production of wild-

life. The national forests in the mountain sections also afford many recreational opportunities. For information address: Supervisor, Pisgah National Forest, Asheville; Supervisor, Nantahala National Forest, Franklin, N. C.

The national forests in process of purchase and development in the Piedmont and Coastal areas are the Uharie—headquarters, Troy, and the Croatan—headquarters, New Bern.

The Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, is maintained for research in forest problems in North Carolina and adjacent States of the Appalachian region. For information address: Director, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Federal Building, Asheville, N. C.

State Parks and Forests

State parks, including Mount Mitchell, Morrow Mountain, Rendezvous Mountain, Fort Macon, etc., are under the management of the Department of Conservation and Development. For information address: Superintendent of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.

Two areas purchased by Federal agencies under a land-utilization project have been turned over to the State for supervision and management. These are the Sand Hill area (70,000 acres) around Hoffman, Richmond County, and the Bladen Lakes area (40,000 acres) around Jones, Singletary, and White Lakes, Bladen County. Recreational facilities are available on both areas, and forest management demonstrations have been started. For information address: The State Forester, North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.

Farm Labor



Employment

The North Carolina State Employment Service maintains offices throughout the State for the purpose of finding employment for those persons desiring their assistance in securing work. There is no charge, either to employer or worker. Among the applicants are farm workers of all types and the service offers employers of farm labor assistance in securing the type of workers best qualified to fill their requirements. Ask your county agent for the location of the nearest State Employment Service office.

Farm Management and Accounts

Information can be obtained from the county agent on the following subjects:

Farm Planning

Planning Form N. C. Ext. F. M. 21 includes inventory blanks, crop-rotation form, budget form, food requirements for family, feed requirements for livestock, and related information. For the above and other special information, consult local county agent.

Record Keeping

The North Carolina Farm Record Book may be obtained from your county agent with instructions for record keeping and information in regard to cost accounting.

Demonstration Farms

For information on TVA unit demonstrations using phosphate, farm management demonstrations without phosphate, and farm and home demonstrations, see your county agent.

Farm Leases

Assistance in working out written leases may be obtained by any landlord or tenant at the office of the county agent or (Farm Security) supervisor. See also 4-H Clubs, Information.

4-H Clubs



Eligibility for Membership

Every rural boy and girl in North Carolina should be encouraged to join a 4-H Club. Every county in the State has trained club leaders. They, together with 50,000 4-H Club boys and girls in North Carolina, invite all rural boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 to join.

Purpose

The purpose of this organization is to give boys and girls training in good farming and homemaking.

Requirements

Each 4-H Club member is required to conduct a demonstration in agriculture or homemaking under the supervision of the farm or home demonstration agent, and must agree to keep an accurate account of the time and cost of the enterprise. It is the aim of the Extension Service to fit the 4-H program to the needs of the rural boys and girls in North Carolina, and to help them share responsibilities in their own homes and communities.

Camps, Short Courses, and Exhibits

A 4-H camp under the direction of trained leaders is available for every 4-H Club member in North Carolina. These camps feature recreation, inspirational activities, and training for citizenship and better living. There is a 4-H State short course held at the State College each year; a State Fair 4-H exhibit with demonstrations; county-wide achievement days, tours, public demonstrations, exhibits, picnics, banquets, and other interesting features included in the 4-H program.

Scholarships and Prizes

Numerous scholarships, educational trips, and prizes are offered to club members making outstanding achievements. Consult your county or home agent.

Fruits



Information

The Extension Service will supply information on all phases of fruit growing, such as varieties of the different kinds of fruits, planting, fertilizing, cover crops, spraying, pruning, thinning, and marketing. For special information on marketing, grades, inspection, and prices write to North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh. Demonstrations of approved methods and meetings are held in the fruit-growing counties. Consult your county agent.

See Crop and Livestock Estimates, Marketing, Inspection Service.

Experimental Plantings

Bunch grapes.—Central Experiment Station, Raleigh; Piedmont Experiment Station, Statesville; Mountain Experiment Station, Swannanoa.

Muscadine grapes.—Coastal Experiment Station, Willard; Central Station, Raleigh.

Blueberries.—Coastal Experiment Station, Central Station, Raleigh. Plantings in Pender and Duplin Counties.

Raspberries.—At all of the above experiment stations.

Demonstration plantings in Moore, Stanly, Catawba, Caldwell Counties, and the mountain counties. Consult your county agent.

Publications

Publications on growing tree fruits and small fruits are free on request to your county agent, the Extension Service or Experiment Station, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C., and to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

AAA Payments

For information on recommended soil conservation practices and the rate of payment that can be earned by carrying out such practices under the AAA program in North Carolina, consult your AAA committeeman or county agent.

Spray Residue Analysis

Samples of apples from all commercial orchards may be taken by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. They are analyzed and reports sent back to the growers.

See Insect Control, Marketing, and Inspection Service.

Gardens and Commercial Vegetables

Commercial Varieties

For information on adapted varieties of vegetables to be grown commercially, cultural methods, etc., consult your county agent. See Inspection Service and Marketing.

Certification

The following horticultural crops are being certified by the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., for a nominal charge: Sweet-potatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. See Seed.

Home Gardens

For help in planning a home garden, consult your farm and home agents. Publications on home gardens are available from the county and home agents' office or from the Extension Service, North Carolina State College and the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

AAA Exemptions

Home gardens are exempt from the soil-depleting allotment of the AAA.

Landscaping

For information on ornamental gardening, improving home grounds, or landscape gardening in general, consult your county or home agent.

Health

Information

Public health services of various kinds are available to all farm families in North Carolina. Consult your county health officer. If your county does not have a health officer, consult your county agent or write to the State Board of Health, Raleigh, to find out where to get the services.

Help in Preventing Sickness

This includes services to mothers and children and special treatment for crippled children. Operations for crippled children can be arranged if necessary. Other services include the following:

Sanitary engineering, including malaria control, the construction of sanitary privies and other farm and home sanitary equipment.

Free clinics for venereal disease in all counties.

The Laboratories of Hygiene at Raleigh manufacture antitoxin serum, make tests of drinking water, test dogs for rabies, etc.

Tests are made at the county health office or in Raleigh for tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. See your county health officer.

"Mouth health" in the public schools and among the needy.

Vital statistics, including records of births and deaths, are kept in Raleigh where duplicate copies may be obtained.

Inspection Services

County health work includes local enforcement of health laws, such as inspection of hotels, restaurants, tourist camps, water supplies, milk supplies, etc.

Information on occupational hazards and diseases is available from the State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

County Medical Plan for FSA Borrowers

In 41 counties in North Carolina families who get loans from the Farm Security Administration (see Loans) are eligible for medical service, through cooperation with the county medical association, at a cost which the borrowers can pay. Borrowers in these counties can get the services of doctors in the community by paying in advance moderate annual membership or participation fees. When a family is unable to meet even the small payment for these services, the amount is covered in the loan or grant budget which the Farm Security Administration supervisor works out with the borrower. These plans provide necessary medical services and serve as a sort of insurance against sickness bills.

If you are an FSA borrower in one of the 41 counties mentioned above, you should get in touch with the county supervisor about the medical-care program if you are not already taking part. Borrowers in other counties can talk to their FSA supervisors about forming medical-care cooperatives in their counties.

Home Demonstration

For information on all kinds of problems connected with farm homes, consult your county home demonstration agent.

The home demonstration agent will on request—

Help a family plan for the production of its food supply, including vegetables, fruits, chickens, eggs, milk, butter, homemade cheese, meats, honey, syrup, nuts, flour, and cereal.

Help to plan, prepare, and serve healthful, inexpensive, and attractive meals in an easier way.

Supply useful information on good food habits.

Help to plan for canning and storing enough food to fill the pantry, smokehouse, and cellar to feed the family well during the winter months.

Help sell surplus farm products to add to family income, through curb and roadside markets and other ways.

Help to select and make clothes for the family at little cost.

Help make home grounds more attractive.

Show how to run a home in an easy and practical way.

Help with weaving, basket making, etc.; making and selling handicraft articles.

In tourist-frequented counties, assist farm families who want to entertain tourists or summer boarders. Help organize home demonstration clubs where they are wanted.

Get books to read through the home demonstration club, county, or State Library, or “bookmobiles” where available.

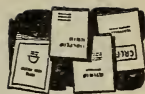
Help a community to sing, play, and join in having fun.
Give suggestions for remodeling, repairing, and building the home.

Supply useful information on how to rear children and have a happier family life.

Farm and Home Week is held each year at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, about the first week in August. The cost is reasonable. Ask your home demonstration agent for information.

See also Gardens and Commercial Vegetables, Health, 4-H Clubs.

Information



Information for the farmer on any kind of problem is as close as his telephone or mail box. Write or telephone your county agent. If he does not have the answer to your question, he will tell you where to find it.

Sources of Information

Any farmer is also welcome to write direct to the State College Extension Service, College Station, Raleigh, N. C., or to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or the State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., for agricultural information of any kind.

Publications

There are two kinds of free publications for North Carolina farmers, State and Federal. Both may be obtained through your county agent. Or, to obtain a State publication, write direct to the Extension Service at State College, Raleigh, and to obtain a Federal publication, write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Every member of a farm family can profit by using some of these publications. They cover every topic mentioned in this handbook and many more besides. Extension Farm-News (monthly) is the official publication of the State College Extension Service. The Agricultural Review (semi-monthly), official publication of the State Department of Agriculture, contains official reports on analyses of feeds, foods, seeds, and fertilizer.

Group Discussions

In many communities, discussion groups meet once a month at the home of one of their members to exchange information and ideas. Material for the discussions is sup-

plied by the Extension Service and the Department of Agriculture.

If you are interested in helping to organize a discussion group in your community, get in touch with the county farm or home agent. On request, the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send information on discussion groups.

RADIO PROGRAMS

National Farm and Home Hour (12:30-1:15 p. m. Eastern Standard Time)

WISE, Asheville
WSOC, Charlotte
WPTF, Raleigh

Market Reports (see local newspapers for time of broadcast)

WDNC, Durham	WSJS, Winston-Salem
WCNC, Elizabeth City	WWNC, Asheville
WBT, Charlotte	WFNC, Fayetteville
WGNC, Gastonia	WGTC, Greenville
WMFR, High Point	WHKY, Hickory
WPTF, Raleigh	

Farm News and Information (see local newspapers for time of broadcast)

WBT, Charlotte	WGTM, Wilson
WDNC, Durham	WGBR, Goldsboro
WAIR, Winston-Salem	WSTP, Salisbury
WSJS, Winston-Salem	WHKY, Hickory
WMFD, Wilmington	WWNC, Asheville
WMFR, High Point	WGTC, Greenville
WBIG, Greensboro	WFNC, Fayetteville
WRAL, Raleigh	WCNC, Elizabeth City
WFTC, Kinston	

Information for Consumers (see local newspapers for time of broadcast)

WWNC, Asheville	WPTF, Raleigh
WGBR, Goldsboro	WMFD, Wilmington

Insect Control



Identification Service

If you discover an injurious insect which you do not know, take it or send it to the county agent's office or send it direct to the Department of Entomology, State College Station, Raleigh. If possible, send with the insect a specimen of its damage in some suitable container that will not crush in the mail.

Control Service

For every important insect pest on North Carolina farms, whether in the field, on domestic animals, or in the home, there is a control remedy of some kind. Free literature on control of any particular pest can be obtained from the county agent, from the Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh, or from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Lecturers and Consultants

On request, specialists from State College at Raleigh will present talks at group meetings on various topics of insect control, such as field crop, garden, orchard, and household pests. These consultants will supply information on individual and community problems of insect control. Arrangements are made through your county agent.

Nursery and Greenhouse Stock

For information on law enforcement, such as inspection before shipping, quarantine regulations such as those on Japanese beetle and blister rust, write State Entomologist, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Inspection Service

The regulatory, control, inspection, and quarantine work in connection with State and Federal law enforcement is under the direction of the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

For information and service write, call or wire the following, in care of North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Bee Inspection, Chief Entomology Division.

Grade Certification of Farm Products, Chief Division of Markets.

Dairy Inspection, Chief Dairy Division.

Feed and Seed Inspection, Assistant Commissioner.

Fertilizer Inspection, Assistant Commissioner.

Food Inspection, State Chemist.

Inspection of Farm products, Chief Division of Markets.

Gin Inspection and Repair, Warehouse Division.

Japanese Beetle Inspection, Chief Entomology Division.

Nursery Inspection, Chief Entomology Division.

Pullorum Disease, State Veterinarian.

Swine and Cattle Disease, State Veterinarian.

Weights and Measures Inspection, Chief Weights and Measures Division.

Blister Rust Control, Blister Rust Control, 604 Court House, Asheville, N. C., or State Entomologist.

Retail Meat Inspection, State Chemist.

See also Marketing.

Land Use Planning



Planning Committees

In selected counties at the present time, and in all counties eventually, groups of farm men and women will serve with the county agent and other agricultural leaders on land use planning committees. These are separate and apart from other committees such as AAA committees or tenant-purchase committees. There will be community groups for land use planning, and a land use planning committee for the entire county.

Study Plan and Agencies Interested

These committees are to study, beginning with township or community, all agricultural problems, such as soil erosion, tenancy, livestock and crop needs, crop rotations, farm plans, live-at-home programs, relief, roads, public services, and utilities. Representatives of Government agencies operating in the county will assist these committees regarding the various problems. The farmer committees assisted by the agency representatives will try to solve the various problems encountered.

Making County Program

Land use planning will be approached and carried through slowly and carefully; therefore, the committees will meet not once but many times before arriving at definite problems or conclusions regarding programs of work with respect to such problems. Progress made will be explained to the community at large through open community meetings at which valuable discussions and suggestions are made by farm men and women of the community who are not serving as committee members.

Recommendations

Recommendations are then made by the community groups and submitted to the county land use planning committee, to be incorporated in a county agricultural program or plan of work.

County Plans of Work and Relation to National Plan

County plans of work are then submitted to a State committee on land use planning. This State committee is composed of one farmer representative from each of the eleven types of farming areas in the State, one farm woman from each of the five extension districts, and the State leaders of the several agricultural agency groups operating in the State. After consideration by this committee, the county plan is submitted to the National Agricultural Planning Board, of which the Secretary of Agriculture is the chairman. Finally, it is planned that these county programs shall result in a State policy for land use which in turn will be coordinated into a national policy for the general welfare of agriculture.

See your county agent or land use planning committeeman.

Livestock



Information

Information is available from the Extension Service and demonstrations are held on problems of breeding, feeding, and management of dairy cattle, beef, draft horses, sheep, and swine. Consult your county agent. See Marketing.

Breeding Stock

The Extension Service assists in locating and obtaining the use of breeding stock. Beef cattle feeding schools and feed production schools are held each year in various parts of the State. Demonstrations are held in shearing, docking, castrating, dipping and drenching, judging and selection of breeding sheep. Feeding and management meetings are held. Hog breeding, feeding, and management information is also available from your county agent. There are various livestock breeders associations operating in the State, for information see your county agent.

North Carolina Regulations, etc.

Purebred animals for breeding purposes may be imported into the United States duty-free. For information, write the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Information on North Carolina regulations governing the importing and exporting of domestic animals will be supplied by the State Veterinarian, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Disease Control

All herds have been tuberculin tested in every county. However, check-up work is done where necessary by the State veterinarian. Consult your county agent, or local veterinarian.

Eradication of Bang's disease has also been satisfactorily controlled in a number of counties. In some other counties, control work is underway. Those interested should see their local veterinarians or county agent.

In the eastern commercial hog-producing counties there are North Carolina Department of Agriculture veterinarians who work to prevent and control outbreaks of hog cholera and other infectious swine diseases. Each of the veterinarians works in four or more counties. If a farmer in the eastern part of the State observes symptoms of infectious disease in his hogs, he should either consult his local veterinarian or report the disease to the county agent, vocational agriculture teacher, or rehabilitation supervisor. These will notify the veterinarian.

In the western part of the State, farmers should consult their local veterinarian in regard to swine diseases. For additional information on control of contagious diseases of swine and other domestic animals, write the State Veterinarian, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, or consult your county agent.

Visits and Tours to Experiments

North Carolina farmers are welcome visitors at the three college farms and six test farms located in different sections of the State and the laboratories at the Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. Groups of farmers may arrange, through their county agent or vocational teacher to be shown through the laboratories and experimental farms. The livestock herds will be shown and the results of experiments explained.

See Experiment Stations and Farms.

See your county agent or write the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a free list of livestock publications.

Loans



Mortgage Loans (Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner)

Federal land bank loans may be obtained through your local national farm loan association. A borrower buys stock in the association, equal to 5 percent of his loan. Loans usually are made for 20 to 30 years with a contract interest rate of 4 percent (as of May 1940) and are repayable in semi-annual or annual installments. When the loan is paid in full your stock is retired, and if it is unimpaired you are repaid at the par value of the shares.

A second type of mortgage loan is the land bank commissioner loan. No stock purchase is necessary in obtaining a commissioner loan. A commissioner loan may be made on a second as well as a first mortgage, and may be in addition to a first mortgage Federal land bank loan. The contract interest rate is 5 percent.

The secretary-treasurer of your local national farm loan association can explain both types of loans, and applications should be submitted through him. One application may do for both. If you do not know the location of the association serving your county, see your county agent who will be glad to supply this information.

Short-Term Loans for Productive Purposes (Production Credit Associations)

Short-term loans are obtained from your nearest local production credit association. No loan may be for less than \$50. Crop loans are generally repaid in 6 to 10 months. Loans to dairymen are generally for 1 year with renewals of unpaid balances when repayments and other credit factors are satisfactory. Interest rates are kept as low as possible, at present (May 1940) $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Every borrower from a

production credit association is a member of the association and owns \$5 worth of stock for each \$100 or fraction of \$100 borrowed. Production credit loans are made for all necessary farm operating expenses and the purchase of equipment for both the farm and household. Further information may be obtained from your local production credit association, or from your county agent, if you do not know the location of the association serving your county.

Emergency Crop and Feed Loans

Emergency crop and feed loans are available to North Carolina farmers whose cash requirements are small and who cannot obtain a loan from any other source, including production credit associations, banks, or other private concerns or individuals. These loans are made by the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration. If you cannot obtain a loan from the production credit association, bank, or other source, see your county agent who will direct you to the emergency loan office serving your county.

The money loaned is limited to the applicant's necessary cash needs in preparing and cultivating his year's crops or in purchasing or producing feed for his livestock. Borrowers must give as security a first lien on the crop financed or on the livestock to be fed. Interest rate is 4 percent.

Loans to Farmers' Cooperatives

Any farmers' cooperative desiring information about loans should write the Bank for Cooperatives, Columbia, S. C., or consult your county agent.

Rehabilitation Loans (Farm Security Administration)

Rehabilitation loans are made by the Farm Security Administration to farmers who need seed, tools, livestock, and other equipment necessary to carry on farming operations, and who cannot get adequate credit elsewhere. Every borrower must own or rent land which will support his family

and produce enough income to repay the loan. Loans are repayable over a period of from 1 to 5 years, at 5 percent interest. The borrower signs a note secured by a mortgage on livestock, machinery, and crops. Each borrower agrees to follow a sound farm-and-home management plan, which he works out with the rural rehabilitation supervisor. Apply to the Farm Security supervisor serving your county. Ask your county agent for the address of the supervisor serving your area. If necessary, the supervisor will visit you at your home.

Tenant Purchase Loans (Farm Security Administration)

Tenant purchase loans have been made to tenants in every county in the State. However, only a limited number of such loans can be made. Apply to the Farm Security supervisor serving your county for information regarding this type of loan. Ask your county agent for the address of the supervisor who serves your county. If necessary, the supervisor will visit you at your home. Tenant purchase committees, consisting of three farmers, decide what applicants shall receive loans, on a basis of character, ability, and farming experience. The loans are large enough to enable the borrower to buy a farm and if necessary to repair the buildings or put up new ones. Loans are repayable over a period of 40 years at 3 percent interest. No down payment is required, but loans are made to those unable to get adequate credit elsewhere.

Group Loans for Equipment or Services (Farm Security Administration)

The Farm Security Administration will make loans to groups of farmers having small incomes to buy equipment or services such as a tractor, work stock, combine, purebred sires, veterinary services, spraying equipment, and other things which farmers cannot often afford to own individually. Before the loan is made, each member of the group signs an agreement, showing how much he will pay for his part of the

use of the equipment or service. Apply to the Farm Security supervisor serving your county. Ask the county agent for his address.

Home Financing

The Government will aid farmers to finance home construction in several ways. Home-building loans may be obtained from the Farm Credit Administration through your local national farm loan association as explained under Loans.

Or private loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration may be obtained for new building or repair. Under the law, the Federal Housing Administration will now insure loans for farm homes as well as city homes. Interest rates are low.

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.; or from a contractor, banker, or building and loan association in your community.

Debt Adjustment

Debt adjustment service is available in every county through Farm Security Administration debt adjustment committees. A local debt adjustment committee meets with the debtor and his creditors. Although the committee has no legal authority to force an adjustment, it can often help the farmer and his creditors to work out a satisfactory agreement. All proceedings are held in strictest confidence.

For further information, consult your county agent or Farm Security supervisor.

Credit Unions

Credit Unions are local cooperative credit and savings societies for financing their members through their own savings.

The superintendent of credit unions, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, assists in promotion, organization, and supervision of credit unions. Information on credit unions is also available on request to the Farm Credit Administration, United States Department of Agriculture Washington, D. C. Consult your county agent.

Marketing



Market News Service

The Market News Service of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture is published in the daily papers and broadcast over the radio. It gives established prices of livestock and farm commodities. For radio programs see Information.

On request, the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, will place farmers on the mailing list for the market news reports in which they are interested.

Cotton Classing and Market News Services

Under the act of April 13, 1937, the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is authorized to furnish free classing and market news services to groups of farmers organized to promote the improvement of cotton.

A field classing office of the Agricultural Marketing Service operates at Raleigh, N. C., in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Further information may be obtained from the county agent or by writing to the Division of Cotton Marketing, 441 West Peachtree Street, NE., Atlanta, Ga.

Federal-State Inspection

The Federal-State Inspection Service, for a stipulated fee, certifies as to the grade of farm products that go into commercial channels. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture will arrange on request for inspection services at any point in the State where the volume justifies it. See your county agent, or write to the Division of Markets, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh. See Inspection Service.

Federal Inspection of Tobacco

Under the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1935, free and mandatory inspection of tobacco, coupled with a daily price reporting service, has been inaugurated on five auction tobacco markets in North Carolina as a means of assisting growers in the marketing of their tobacco. For further information write the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For Sale or Exchange

Advertisements of things for sale or exchange, by bona-fide farmers, are carried free of charge in the *Agricultural Review*, and feeder cattle bulletin, published by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Purebred Livestock

Growers having purebred livestock for sale may file this information with their county agent. This information is compiled by the State College. A copy of the State-wide purebred list is on file in the office of each county agent for the convenience of those who wish to make inquiries. The county agents also have information on available feeder cattle.

Supervision of Livestock Marketing

Under the Packers and Stockyards Act, supervision is exercised over the marketing of livestock at stockyards posted as coming within the provisions of the statute. The livestock yards at Asheville have been posted as a public stockyard. Local supervision is under the direction of a district supervisor of the Packers and Stockyards Act, located at 214 Livestock Exchange Building, Nashville, Tenn., and matters pertaining to the marketing of livestock weighing practices, services furnished, and similar matters may be taken up directly with him or with the Washington office of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Certified Seed

The North Carolina Seed Breeders Association, with headquarters at State college, certifies seed of field crops, sweetpotatoes, and other horticultural crops. A list showing name and address of each grower with certified seed on hand is on file in the office of each county agent for the convenience of those who wish to make inquiries. See also Seeds.

Surplus Commodities

In areas of the State where burdensome surpluses of fruits, vegetables, or other perishable crops accumulate, the Extension Service or the North Carolina Department of Agriculture will make arrangements with the Surplus Marketing Administration to help remove such surpluses. Consult your county agent.

Warehousing of Agricultural Products

Warehouses licensed under the State warehouse system grade, store, and insure cotton and issue negotiable receipts for cotton only. Warehouses are also licensed under the United States warehouse act to store not only cotton but other agricultural crops.

Consult your county agent or write State Warehouse Superintendent, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. For information regarding Federal licensing of warehouses write, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Marketing Agreements

Federal marketing agreements can be arranged by the producers and handlers of fruits, vegetables, or dairy products, with assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture. After an agreement is made the Secretary of Agriculture issues a Federal order which makes the terms apply to all handlers in the territory covered by the agreement.

Federal marketing agreements for milk steady the price by fixing rates according to grade, which the handlers must pay for milk delivered to them by producers.

Any groups of producers or handlers of fruits, vegetables, and dairy products who are interested in making a marketing agreement should first see their county agent, who can supply information and advise what to do next.

Cooperative Marketing

See Cooperatives.

Negro Work

All services described in this book are available to Negro farmers and their families. In addition, 33 counties have Negro county agents, and 18 have Negro home demonstration agents. The Negro 4-H club specialist is located at the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C. See Agricultural Education.

Plant Diseases

Identification Service

If some disease has attacked a plant and you don't know what it is, take a sample to the county agent's office or send it direct to the Department of Plant Pathology, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. They can tell you what it is and what to do. If you notice a new weed or other plant and don't know what it is, bring or send a sample and they will identify it for you. Wrap in moist paper and mail on same day collected.

Seed Treatment

Demonstrations are conducted in treating seed for seed-borne diseases. Consult your county agent.

Plant disease should be treated in the earliest stage. Notify your county agent immediately if you notice anything wrong with field, garden, or orchard crops. Consult him on your spraying and dusting problems. See also Seeds and Fruits.

For free bulletins on plant diseases, write to the Extension Service, State College, Raleigh, or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. See Inspection Service.

Poultry



General

Bulletins, blueprints, mimeographed circulars, summaries and other information on all phases of poultry breeding, feeding, housing, disease, management, and marketing are available to all producers.

The Extension Service holds meetings and conducts demonstrations in local communities where a sufficient number of people request them. Broiler and poultry record books are available free of charge for farmers who will agree to use them. Consult your county or home agent.

North Carolina Poultry Improvement Plan

The North Carolina poultry improvement plan is a part of the national poultry improvement plan for coordinating poultry programs, producing healthier poultry, better quality poultry and eggs, and to increase the income of the poultry producers. This program is composed of two main phases: Breeding, and pullorum disease control.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture is the official State agency for the pullorum disease control classes and the first three breeding stages, and the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service supervises the record of performance and register of merit breeding stages of the national poultry improvement plan.

Breeding phase.—The breeding phase includes five progressive breeding stages, each having successively higher requirements than the previous stage. They are: NC-US Approved, NC-US Verified, NC-US Certified, NC-US Record of Performance, NC-US Register of Merit. Each stage is designated by an official label. Persons interested in record of performance or the register of merit breeding stages should write to the Extension Poultryman, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Pullorum disease control phase.—The pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) control phase includes blood testing for pullorum disease, flock and hatchery inspection. A small fee is charged for this service. Persons interested in the pullorum disease control phase and the first three breeding stages, should write to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Division, Raleigh, N. C.

Other Disease Service

Poultrymen having disease of any kind or heavy losses in their flocks should bring or send birds that show typical symptoms of the trouble to the Poultry Disease Laboratory, State College, Raleigh, N. C., for diagnosis. Dead birds should not be mailed on Friday or Saturday and during hot weather they should be iced. Persons desiring additional information regarding this service should see their county or home agent or write to the Poultry Department, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Demonstrations are held in immunizing birds against disease such as fowl pox. See your county or home agent.

Marketing

Better prices are normally paid for graded eggs. Federal-State egg grading service is available in the following towns in this State: Raleigh, Durham, Winston-Salem, and Asheville. For additional information write to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

Poultry Association

In addition to the various specialty breed associations in this State, poultrymen may join the following poultry associations upon meeting the necessary requirements:

The North Carolina Poultry Advisory Council, which is composed of members of every phase of the poultry and turkey industry.

The North Carolina State Mutual Hatchery Association, Inc.

The North Carolina Record of Performance Association, which is composed of members engaged in a specialized poultry breeding program involving the use of trap nests. For full particulars write Extension Poultryman, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Short Courses

One-day district poultry schools are held each year in all sections of the State. These one-day schools give information on production, feeding, marketing, breeding, disease control, and other subjects. For further information, see your county or home agent.

The college each fall offers a 6-weeks' poultry short course at Raleigh, which is an intensive study of practical poultry production methods. For further information, write to the Director of Agricultural Short Courses, State College, Raleigh, N. C., or consult your county farm or home agent.

Relief

Relief in North Carolina is handled by the county welfare office, usually located in the courthouse.

At the county welfare office, information is also available on the WPA, on joining the Civilian Conservation Corps, and on the National Youth Administration.

National Youth Administration

There are local NYA projects for farm youth aged 18-24 inclusive, in almost every county. Ask the county welfare office or county agent or the local NYA supervisor. The National Youth Administration is not connected with the Extension Service or the Department of Agriculture.

Farm Security Administration Loans

See Loans.

Rural Electrification



Securing Electric Service

There are three sources of high-line electric power for North Carolina farmers: Private utilities, municipal plants, and cooperatives financed by the Rural Electrification Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Loans

The Rural Electrification Administration makes loans to groups of farmers for the construction and initial operation of rural electric power lines to reach people not now served by electricity. Before a loan can be made, there must be a good prospect that that line will be a financial success. Ask your county agent for further information or write direct to the Rural Electrification Administration, Washington, D. C. No loans are made to individuals by the REA. However, members of an REA financed cooperative may borrow from the cooperative to finance wiring and plumbing installations.

Planning the Farm Wiring System

Regardless of where you plan to secure the current, while the power lines are being built the Extension Service or REA on request, will supply information on adequate wiring for future satisfaction, lighting, and equipment for home and farm. Ask your county farm or home agent. If a sufficient number are interested, meetings and demonstrations will be held in your community (when arranged by the county or home agent or REA field representatives).

Selecting and Operating Electrical Equipment

Electricity has many profitable uses on North Carolina farms. After you have secured service, further information

will be supplied on the selection, operation, and repair of equipment for home and farm use through the county or home agents and through REA cooperative offices. See also Buildings and Engineering.

Seed

Certified Seed

Certified seed in North Carolina is produced by members of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, the authorized certification agency of the State, which seeks to provide farmers of North Carolina with a supply of pure seed of known variety and adapted to the growing conditions in the State. All seed certified has to be approved by the North Carolina Experiment Station.

All certified seed is checked in the field by a representative of the Crop Improvement Association and held to rigid requirements set up for certified seed. It is further checked in the State seed laboratory by an official seed analyst for purity and germination. If the seed meets the standards set up for this analysis of the bin sample, it is permitted to carry the blue tag and seal which are restricted to the use of certified seed in North Carolina.

Any farmer who wishes to grow certified seed may join the Crop Improvement Association by paying an annual membership fee and farm fees to cover cost of service. Application blanks may be secured from any of the county agents or from the Extension Service, State College.

See also Marketing.

State Seed Laboratory

The State Seed Laboratory, Raleigh, N. C., will test seeds for germination and purity, free of charge, for any farmer or dealer in North Carolina. Write the State Seed Laboratory, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., or consult your county agent. The seed laboratory enforces the State seed law, which prohibits seeds of extremely poor quality from being sold and which requires that all seeds sold be properly labeled, showing the percent pure seed, the percent germination, and the noxious weed seeds present. See Inspection Service.

Soil Conservation

AAA Program

Assistance in soil conservation is offered to North Carolina farmers in a number of ways. For information on the agricultural conservation program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, see Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments for soil-building practices which may be earned under the program often make it possible for farmers to do more conservation work on their farms than they could otherwise afford.

Erosion Control

In practically all counties, special assistance in stopping erosion is available from the county agent's office to any farmer, whether or not he is in the AAA program. Assistance is offered in planning and laying out water-disposal systems, including terraces. Soil conservation demonstration areas and demonstration farms are located in various parts of the State. There are demonstration areas near High Point, Wadesboro, Greensboro, Burlington, Franklinton, Reidsville, Charlotte, and Lexington. To locate demonstration farms, consult your county agent. Bulletins on soil conservation and erosion control may be obtained on request from your county agent or from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Terracing

Most of the Piedmont counties own and operate one or more heavy-duty Diesel tractors and a 4,000 pound terracing machine. At a fixed rate per hour, this equipment with two operators is available to the farmers in these counties. Further assistance in laying out terraces and supervising the work is also available from the county agent's office and in some of these counties still further assistance can be obtained from a CCC camp.

Drainage

Drainage demonstrations in the form of planning, laying out, and installing tile drainage systems can be arranged in counties where drainage of this type is applicable. Open-ditch drainage demonstrations and others can also be set up when arranged for through your county agent.

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

To control erosion thoroughly, the farmers in the watershed must get together. For this purpose, soil conservation districts may be organized under State law. Soil conservation districts are not connected with the AAA. However, a farmer may cooperate in both programs, if he wishes.

To Organize a District

Any 25 or more landowners in North Carolina may petition the State soil conservation committee (composed of the director of the State extension service, the director of experiment stations, the State forester, and a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture) for a soil conservation district. After the petition is accepted, meetings are held to explain the procedure. The district will not be organized unless a majority of the farmers in the watershed vote for it.

A local board of supervisors is then formed. The district arranges with the United States Department of Agriculture and State agencies to send technical men into the district to help farmers plan and carry out their soil conservation program. The district may also get the help of a CCC camp and of WPA labor, and may obtain the loan of certain types of heavy machinery needed in soil conservation work.

Conservation Methods Used

Some of the erosion-control, water-conserving, and soil-building practices used by the districts are crop rotations; strip cropping; construction of terraces and terrace outlets, contour tillage, diversion ditches, check dams, meadow strips; pasture treatment; fertilization and liming; reforestation; retirement from cultivation of unsuited land; proper

use of crop residue; and the seeding and planting of waste, sloping, abandoned or eroded land to erosion-preventing and water-conserving plants such as trees and grass.

CCC camp labor will be confined to the district areas. Under certain conditions, WPA labor will be available to do soil conservation work.

Districts in North Carolina, as of June 1940

Brown Creek soil conservation district was the first district organized in the United States. The charter was issued August 4, 1937. It includes Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, and Union Counties. Other districts and their location are as follows:

<i>Name of district</i>	<i>Location</i>
Fishing Creek.....	Warren and Halifax Counties.
Tri-Creek.....	Yadkin, Wilkes, and Surry Counties.
Tar River.....	Granville, Vance, Franklin, and Nash Counties; part of Person County.
Broad River.....	Rutherford, Polk, and Cleveland Counties; part of McDowell County.
Catawba.....	Catawba and Burke Counties.
Dan River.....	Caswell, Rockingham, and Stokes Counties; part of Person County.
Middle Yadkin.....	Cabarrus, Davidson, Davie, Rowan, and Iredell Counties.
Neuse River.....	Wake, Durham and Orange Counties.
Haw River.....	Alamance, and Guilford Counties.
Lower Catawba.....	Gaston, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties.

For information, consult your county agent or write to the State Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service, or the North Carolina Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.

Soil Tests

If you want soil tests made, before sending a sample see your county agent or your vocational teacher; or, write to the Division of Agronomy, State College, or to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., for information and instructions for preparing and shipping samples.

These tests will give information on the amount of lime needed, kind and amount of fertilizer to use for different crops, crops adapted to the soil, and treatment to improve the physical condition of the soil.

Tobacco

Information

Information on crop rotations, cover cropping, soil tests for tobacco farms, seed beds, fertilizer treatment, types and varieties of tobacco, harvesting, curing, stripping and sorting, and marketing is available on request to your county agent.

Seed Cleaning and Testing

Tobacco seed will be cleaned at the county agent's office and tested at the State Seed Laboratory, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, free of charge.

Schools and Demonstrations

Neighborhood and county meetings are held in tobacco counties to learn what material and equipment to use in fertilizing, cultivation, checking diseases, and insects. Tobacco method-and-result demonstrations are held frequently. Tours are held each year.

Grading

Grading demonstrations are held each season in the tobacco counties before marketing in order that growers may be prepared to class their tobacco to get the highest return. These demonstrations are arranged by the county agent, or vocational teachers, and conducted by Federal tobacco inspectors.

Publications

For bulletins or other information, see your county agent, or write Extension Service, State College, Raleigh, N. C.

See also Marketing and Agricultural Conservation Program.

Weather

Weather reports are published in the newspapers and broadcast over the radio, beginning with the daily forecast at breakfast time and continuing throughout the day. Weekly crop bulletins will be sent on request to the United States Weather Bureau Office, Masonic Building, Raleigh, N. C. Publications on North Carolina climate are also available on request to this office.

Weights and Measures

The Division of Weights and Measures, tests and seals scales used in public weighing, and scales and measuring devices of all kinds used in the purchase and sale of all kinds of commodities and package goods. For information or services, write Division of Weights and Measures, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., or see your county agent.

Wildlife

Protection and Increase

For information on protecting and increasing wildlife on farm property, write the Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C., or see your game warden.

Advisory Council

County wildlife advisory councils have been organized, consisting of farmers and representatives of sportsmen's organizations, with the county agent an ex-officio member.

Stocking Fields and Streams

Wild game is released and streams are stocked with fish by the State authorities where coverts and stream conditions are suitable. Write the Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, or see your game warden.

AAA Payments

AAA soil-building payments may be earned for planting shrubs beneficial to wildlife (consult your county agent or AAA committee).

Soil Conservation Districts

Soil conservation districts will also supply information on planting for wildlife cover and food. See Soil Conservation.

Publications

Useful publications on wildlife on farms may be obtained from the State Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C., and the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Publications on wildlife and fish are available on request from the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.



